

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1886.

TRANSLIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons. No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires. Oct. 29, 1887.

The Late News from the East.
We are told that, with few exceptions, the world has been at peace since the downfall of Napoleon. We are even told that the present is a period of profound peace. Perhaps so, but Napoleon the Great never saw such armaments, nor did any of his campaigns present scenes of more suffering or greater destruction of life than those which have marked the outbreak in India, or the attack upon China.

During the last few years we have seen reproduced the old conflict, as old as the tale of Homer. European energy and skill have been brought face to face with the numbers and cunning of Asia, and with the same result. Great Britain had hardly emerged from the Russian war, when she was called to meet the intrigues of the same power in another quarter, and a single campaign brought Persia to terms. Then came the Chinese difficulty, which would have evicted in the same manner, but for the outbreak in India, causing a diversion of the force intended for China, a force superior to that of the Anglo-French alliance to which China has recently succumbed. In 1857 the great fabric of military power which the East India Company had reared in the East, tottered to its base. The native legions which it had trained to European discipline and armed with the most approved weapons, turned their forces against the authority which had called them into being. The power of fanaticism, the hatred of race, the remembrance of real or supposed wrongs, all tended to add bitterness and fury to the outbreak. A few handfuls of brave men, taken by surprise, scattered over a vast territory and in the midst of hostile millions, separated by thousands of miles from their native country, made a desperate stand and succeeded in maintaining a ground upon which reinforcements might rally, and concentrate for the salvation of British authority. From the extremes of the earth a force was despatched, and the tide stemmed; surely, inevitably, the cord was drawn closer and closer around the Asiatic mutineers, and within less than two years the rebellion has been or will be completely crushed, for even now, the Sepoys or other opposing forces can hardly be said to exist as an organized enemy in any part of the peninsula. From the Himalayas to the Indian Ocean the British flag is again supreme, and there can remain little doubt, but that 1859 will open upon Hindostan more thoroughly annexed to the British crown than it has ever been before.

Right or wrong, we cannot withhold our admiration from the stern determination—the immense energy and impetuous pluck which the British nation has put forth within the last two or three years. The very stubborn pride or self-sufficiency of the English or American character has made them the only people that know how to deal with inferior races. In their laudable isolation they never fraternize with the native races of the East or the West, and therefore retain their supremacy by maintaining in its purity that superiority of race which first conferred that supremacy.

On the contrary, the Spanish and French have become merged in with the natives, and therefore have failed in either retaining colonial dominion, or in laying the foundations of future empires. The history of Spanish America, as contradistinguished from that of the colonies planted by the British, is a striking example of this—Anglo-America, whether independent or colonial, is essentially a white man's country. The dominant race is pure and unmixed. Mexico, Central America, Venezuela and Ecuador differ but little from Hayti. White men are but a small part of the population; and the white blood is being sunk—lost—merged in with that of the inferior races. The pride of race no longer sustained Spanish authority; nor, that being cast off, was there a sufficiently educated, influential, patriotic or numerous class or race to give consistency to the mass. Not one in six were pure whites. The half-breeds were jealous of those, the Indians of the half-breeds, the mulattoes of those, and the negroes of the whole, yet all were equal before the law, and each in turn plotting for the overthrow of the others. To this want of homogeneity of population and absence of a high dominant race, the instability of Spanish American governments is mainly attributable. The same result would follow in India, just as soon as the British there pretended to maintain any other relations to the Hindoos than that of masters. They would become lost, merged in the teeming millions of a country containing full one-sixth of the human race.

But what is to be the effect of the opening of China to the trade of the world is another thing. Their population and productive industry are immense, and their proficiency in many of the mechanic arts is by no means despicable. Their internal commerce is greater than that of any other people. But then, what are they to buy from the rest of mankind. They produce everything within themselves, and their teeming population reduces the price of labor to a point that renders the idea of foreign competition perfectly preposterous. Their empire extends from the 18th to the 54th degree of latitude, China proper from the 20th to the forty-first degree, and this enables them to raise Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar, Rice, Oranges and other Southern or tropical products, equally with those of the temperate zone. Their Silks, Porcelains, etc., are still unsurpassed. In 1851 the exports from China to the United States were \$7,065,144; the imports from the United States were \$2,155,943, the large balance having to be paid in silver. We cannot see any great prospect of increase, under any circumstances. The Chinese have no peculiar dislike to Christianity, nor indeed to any other religion. They have too little earnestness on the subject to care one way or the other. The authorities have resisted the introduction of any new creed, on political grounds solely, as tending to disturb the popular mind. If we might use the expression, Chinese religion is a sort of indifference.

WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.—The U. S. Brig Dolphin has captured a slaver, and sent her with her cargo of over three hundred Africans, to Charleston, and the Echo, the captured vessel, with the negroes aboard, is at quarantine.

What is to be done with them? They can't be turned loose as free negroes, for no Southern State would allow that, and it would be cruelty to the men themselves. They can't be sold as slaves, for that would be inconsistent with the objects of the capture. To cast them forth on the coast of Africa, would be to leave them to a worse fate than any other.

We know of no precedent. The Amistad case affords none; for that vessel, if we are not mistaken, was simply going from one Spanish port to another, and was driven out to sea, and then the negroes rose. At any rate we are unable, at this moment, to say what disposition was made of the negroes then. The Amistad was taken at the request of the white men aboard, not of the negroes.

We await the action of government with some curiosity.

Expenses of Collecting the Revenue.
As most people of any political observation must be aware, the onslaught of the "opposition" under which general term may be included all who seek to turn out the Democrats, that they may get in themselves, is made to assume the form of an attack upon the asserted extravagance of the present administration. Mr. Crittenden opened the ball on his way home from Congress, but he found himself in a bad box, and gave up his figurative eloquence on discovering the proof of the inaccuracy of his statements to be so conclusive and so easily produced. Now, Mr. Trumbull, Black Republican, of Illinois, is the *Magnus Apollo* of the opposition on this point. He shows conclusively that there are points where the expenses of the revenue service far exceed the amount collected at such points. He shows that Custom-Houses have been erected at great expense, where no necessity existed for such custom-houses.

All this is so. For instance, we question whether the Treasury derives very much profit from the revenues collected at the several ports of North Carolina; at some of them we know that the expenses exceed the whole receipts. But we are therefore to say that the expense is so much waste? Suppose that the whole machinery of the revenue system should be withdrawn, and thus any number of ports be virtually opened to unlimited free trade, how much revenue would be collected at the ports where custom-houses were still to be kept up? Don't any body see that it is an indispensable condition of the collection of any duty that smuggling should be prevented. Revenue Cutters don't pay much, we think, but they are not to be dispensed with. The fact is, that most of the objections urged in this way are incidental to our present revenue system. None of them are arguments against Mr. Buchanan's administration of that system, however they might be against the system itself, for in 1857, Mr. Buchanan collected \$64,171,034 65, at an expense of \$3,552,359, while, in 1852, Mr. Fillmore collected \$49,165,933 84 at an expense of \$3,865,423 28.

As to the Custom houses away up at Dubuque, and all over the Western rivers, they can be regarded only as jobs. But for these Mr. Buchanan's administration is not responsible. It never recommended them, nor did the appropriations from them pass by Democratic votes, although some Democrats may have voted that way.

STUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We understand that the residence of Mr. James Barnes, at Federal Point, in this county, was struck by lightning, yesterday, Friday afternoon. The lightning appears to have struck on an end of the upper story, splitting the mantle-piece and some other wood-work, and injuring a little daughter of Mr. Barnes, aged about eight years. The child's hair is singed or burned on one side of her head, her clothes torn into shreds, and a long livid mark down one side of her chest and abdomen, partaking, as we are informed, of the appearance of a burn and a blow. We are pleased to learn that the little girl is now quite sensible and likely to recover.

The lightning continued on its way. A bed in the upper story was completely thrown out of the bedstead. Down stairs the mantle pieces were shattered, the glass in a book-case all smashed, and the small particles driven into the wall opposite like shot. A looking glass driven into the wall opposite like shot. A looking glass driven into the wall opposite like shot. A looking glass driven into the wall opposite like shot.

Galway and New York.—Mr. John Orville Leavelle, of Manchester, England, in company with other capitalists, has commenced running a line of steamships between Galway and the West coast of Ireland and the port of New York. There are already five ships in condition for service in the line, and two others soon to be ready, will make up the fleet of seven, intended to keep up a fortnightly communication between the two points. A deputation from the Galway city authorities and ship owners, and from the Steamship Company, waited upon the Earl of Derby, the British Prime Minister, to urge the importance of forming a secure and convenient harbor at Galway for large American steamships, and, with that view, to construct a breakwater and pier, at a cost of \$152,000.

In proportion to the chances of success will be the difficulty in obtaining government aid. Liverpool will oppose it. England is jealous of anything that would give Ireland a chance to participate in or divide with her, the trade from which so much of her own wealth has been derived.

THE NEWBORN GAZETTE.—We have received the first number of the above paper, dated Newbern, N. C., Thursday, August 26th, 1886. The "Gazette" is a paper of the largest size, tastefully gotten up, and handsomely printed on a fine white sheet. Its editorials and selections give evidence of tact and ability. THOMAS R. MURRAY, Editor and Proprietor. Terms \$2 a year in advance.

The size, style and appearance of the "Gazette" are highly creditable to Mr. MURRAY, and ought to be regarded with pride by the Newbernians.

The fact is, that in the newspaper line, at least, Newbern has taken a decided step ahead, since the completion of the Railroad. The New Era, a semi-weekly, is a good-looking, and a good paper. The "Daily Progress" promises to be a valuable journal, for friend Pennington is one of the most industrious and liveliest of itemizers. He will keep up with the times. And the Gazette, weekly, as handsomely a sheet as there is in the State. Time must prove all things, and among others, how these enterprises will be sustained. Newspapering is a risky business.

The Disease of the Washington Intelligencer.
A statement reaches us from our Washington correspondent, imparting the probable dissolution of a time-honored institution. The National Intelligencer, it says, sinks in a rapid decline. The most active exertions of its friends, and no press had ever warmer friends, though it may have had young and more active ones—have failed to arrest its decline. Its friends are now endeavoring to save it by publishing the debates terminated, its main pillar, crumbled. Since then, it has existed rather as a ghost, an effort made last session to revive it, by giving the office the job of printing the "American Archives," seems to have come to late to be of service. The tale is a sorry one: we are sorry to tell it. There will be still stronger motive to grief, should a supplementary rumor, to the effect that the paper is likely to pass into the hands of a clique, having peculiar views upon the Presidency two years hence, be confirmed. To sink its own reputation into the weapon of a contracted partnership, would be the pathos of degradation.

[The Times then gives a historical sketch of the Intelligencer, embodying a high compliment to its editors.—The New York Evening Post, in copying the article above, also expresses its deep regret. It says that the Intelligencer has not lost its ancient power, but has not the flexibility requisite for success, and the shiftings of parties and issues.]

P. S.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday, the 26th inst., gives an emphatic contradiction to the above rumor. It says that the Intelligencer was never, in any previous year of its existence, in a more prosperous condition than now, nor its circulation ever so large. There has never been any idea of selling it, nor has any overtures been made for its purchase. We are pleased to find that such is the case. We differ from many of the views of the Intelligencer; but it and its Editors have been so long identified with the political history of the country—the ability displayed in its columns has been so decided, its tone has been so courteous, that few could regard its failure or stoppage, in any other light than that of a public loss—the disappearance of a well-known landmark.

"DAILY PROGRESS."—Mr. Pennington announces in the extra slip from his office, dated August 26th, that the regular issue of the "Daily Progress" will commence at Newbern, on Wednesday next, the 1st day of September. Mr. P. appeals to the business men of Newbern to sustain him. If they don't, they will be wrong.

'SOME' VEGETABLES.—During the past week we have been called upon to record the appearance in town of two extraordinary specimens of the vegetable tribe, that we believe are very rarely equalled. A Melon, of the weight of 57 lbs., was forwarded to Rev. B. T. Hoel, at Raleigh, from James P. Nelson, Esq., who resides on Adams' Creek, in this county, and on whose farm it was grown. Next we have a Cucumber, raised by Mr. T. Williams, of this town, of 12 inches in diameter, 16 inches in length, and weighing 4½ lbs. It must be admitted that Craven County is 'some' in the vegetable line.

We clip the above from the Newbern New Era of the 24th instant. Craven county is certainly 'some' in the vegetable line. We may mention here, however, a fact connected with gardening in the vicinity of Wilmington. A gentleman residing here has a vegetable garden not over a mile from town. In this garden there are a number of peach trees growing, from the sale of the fruit of which he has realized fully \$1,800 this season, in the Wilmington market. This is exclusive of other garden products. Now, we hear elsewhere of superior lands, etc., but we think this is the most substantial return from peach trees growing around in a garden spot, that the State can show. Gardening and fruit raising in the neighborhood of Wilmington is yet only in its infancy, but has made remarkable progress since the withdrawal of the steamboat line to Charleston, from which place we used to be content to get most of our vegetables, and indeed nearly all of our early ones. Now our market is supplied, not very abundantly to be sure, but still pretty fairly with good articles of home growth, and a good profit is realized by the raisers, which we are glad to see.

Stung to Death.
Yesterday morning a blind horse that had been put to graze in an enclosure on the premises of Mr. Fowler, in the lower part of town, got foul of some bees, of which there are a large number there. The bees attacked the horse and covered his head and a large portion of his body. Mr. Fowler hearing the horse plunging went to try and get him out. The bees attacked him also, stinging him very severely, so much so that we learn he fainted yesterday two or three times. Others who come to his assistance were also stung more or less. Finally the horse was got out and freed from the bees, but he died in a short time, from the effects of the stinging we presume.

'SUT' LOVINGOOD.—DEAD.—The Athens, (Tenn.) Banner says that Sut Miller, the hero of the Lovengood papers, died suddenly in the neighborhood of Ducktown, a week or two since. "Poor Sut" says the Banner, "after having numerous encounters and conflicts with man and beast—been shot several times and consumed 'best-head' enough to run an over-shot mill for forty days and nights, died ignobly at last from a blow inflicted with the fist of a fellow-man."

Accident with Burning Fluid.
We learn that yesterday a servant girl at the residence of Mr. J. D. Gilbert, attempted to fill a spirit lamp from a can containing some two or three quarts, while the lamp was burning. The fluid caught on the girl's hand. She dropped the can, which also caught and exploded, spreading the flames around. The fire was got under without doing much injury to the room. The girl, we believe is pretty severely burned.

STUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that on Saturday afternoon, the residence of Mr. Cunningham, north of the Upper Railroad Bridge, was struck by lightning, and Mr. Cunningham, his wife, and another lady were stunned. A child was playing at the door with a dog. The dog was killed but the child escaped unhurt. The lightning struck the chimney.

FIRST BALE NORTH CAROLINA COTTON.—The first bale of new Cotton from this State, was received here this morning by Messrs. MURRAY & PRACOCK, per the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, from G. W. COLLIER, Esq., of Wayne county, by whom it was raised. It is a handsome article, classed middling fair, and has been sold at 15 cents.—Daily Journal, 27th inst.

A true copy from a pine tree at the forks of the road, in a county not a hundred miles from Wilmington. The name only is fictitious.

NOTES.
The scriber offers to be shot for a fine young cow.—Chances \$100 cash. JONATHAN STOKES.
—Co., No. Ca.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.
FINST DESPATCH FROM EUROPE!
Peace with China.—The Indian Mutiny Quelled.—The Cable.

VALENTIA, IRELAND, August 25, 1886.—By the arrival of later advices from India and China at London, we have important intelligence to transmit. A treaty of peace had been concluded with China—England and France are to be indemnified for the expense attending the war.

Bombay dates to the 19th of July say that the mutiny was being rapidly quelled and subdued. The London papers of yesterday (Tuesday) have a long and interesting article by Wm. Bright, the company's engineer, of the Atlantic Telegraph.

The steamer Asia will leave Liverpool for New York on Saturday.

By Telegraph—Two Days Later from Europe.
SIX DAYS FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

Sickness of the King of Prussia.—Return of the Emperor Napoleon to Paris.—The Terms of the Treaty with China.

LONDON, FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 27th.—The Emperor Napoleon will return to Paris to-morrow.

The King of Prussia is sick and unable to visit Queen Victoria.

Her Majesty the Queen returns hence on Monday next.

The terms of the treaty with China open the trade of that vast Empire to all nations. The Christian religion is to be allowed. Foreign diplomatic agents are to be admitted, and full indemnity is to be made to England and France. There is no mention of America in the terms of the treaty.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, August 21st.—The announcement of the conclusion of peace with China gave great satisfaction to the Emperor and the whole court.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, August 9.—The steamer Madras arrived at Suze on the 7th inst., with Bombay dates to the 19th of July.

There is nothing important from India to add to the advices of yesterday.

[NOTE.—We are authorized to say that no commercial news of any description has yet been transmitted through the cable, nor will any be until after the line shall have been thrown open to the public.—Reporter.]

TRINITY BAY, August 27.—P. M.—The only additional news received from India to that already transmitted, is that the Gwalior insurgent army had been broken up and much progress made in the establishment of order in all the disturbed districts.

From New Mexico—Indian Difficulties.—Business Very Brisk.—Abundant Rain and Fine Crops.

INDIAN AFFAIRS. Aug. 21, en Booneville, Aug. 25, per U. S. Express Company.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived, with dates to the 2d inst.

Private letters received at Santa Fe intimate war with the Navajo Indians as inevitable, they having determined not to surrender the murderer of Major Brooke's negro, because the Major had positively refused indemnity to them for forty horses killed by the troops for trespassing on the grazing grounds at Fort Defiance.

Major Brooks gives the Indians until the 12th to surrender the murderer.

It is rather melancholy that the two greatest living novelists, Dickens and Bulwer, are separated from their wives.—Exchange.
"Bulwer" has how much more so if they had to live with them.—Boston Post.

Arrival of the Steamer Taylor.—*Letter from California.*
New York, August 27.—The steamer Moses Taylor arrived this afternoon with the California mails of the 24th inst., and news of the 25th. She left the latter port on the 19th, and touched at Key West. At the latter port she left the U. S. Brig Dolphin, who reported having captured a slaver, under American colors, and sent her into Charleston.

The principal consignees on the specie list are as follows:—American Exchange Bank \$140,000; Freeman & Co. \$95,000; Wells, Fargo & Co. \$360,000. The news is of little importance.

The steamer Oregon, from San Francisco, bound to Victoria, struck a reef on the night of the 31st July, but subsequently got off uninjured. During the confusion a number of passengers jumped overboard, and six were drowned—names unknown.

A skiff had occurred at Grouse Creek, Humboldt county, between the Indians and whites. One of the latter and ten of the former were killed.

A party of sixty apostate Mormons had arrived with their families in Carson Valley.

But little is said about Fraser river. The steamer Pacific, which left San Francisco for Victoria, took but few passengers.

The health of San Francisco was never better. Business was improving. Provisions were active—Bacon 26 cents. Rice had improved—Carolina 5½ cents. Spirits Turpentine flat at 67½ cents by auction. Richmond Flour \$12. Unguaranteed money was abundant and collections were making easily. There had been a decided falling off in the receipts of gold dust—equal to 25 per cent. during the fortnight.

The news from Oregon is to the 24th July. Hon. John Whitaker the Governor elect, had taken the oath of office.

There is nothing in regard to the Indian war.

A severe gale occurred at Aspinwall on the 16th, but no damage of consequence was done.

The miners have disappeared from Guatemala.

The Hon. Beverly C. Clarke, the new American minister, has been received on pleasing terms by the president of Guatemala.

Several shocks of earthquake have been lately felt in Guatemala.

There is no news from Nicaragua.

The dates from Valparaiso are to the 16th of July, and from Callao to the 27th. The crops in Chili were promising. There was no improvement in the Valparaiso market.

In Peru the general impression was that Gen. Castillo would be re-elected President.

The weather on Oregon reports the news from Fraser river more encouraging. Provisions were increasing and in abundance, and the rivers were falling. The Alta Californian on the contrary says the news from Fraser river is of no importance whatever. So far as the gold discoveries are concerned, the miners were still waiting for the water to fall.

The steamer Oregon on the passage from Victoria to San Francisco narrowly escaped wreck by striking the rocks upon Point Keys during a dense fog. Forty passengers jumped overboard, but were saved. It is supposed a half dozen others perished.

The first overland mail from Salt Lake arrived at Placerville on the 21st and great rejoicing.

The San Francisco Chronicle newspaper establishment had been sold for \$500.

The steamer Pacific on her last trip for Victoria, carried a large freight but only a few passengers.

The general health of California was excellent and business was reviving.

Senator Broderick was in San Francisco, battling against federal influence on the patronage. Efforts were made to secure a fusion of the Democrats and the Republicans, but success was doubtful.

The new State government of Oregon was organized at Salem on the 8th. John Whitaker declined. The Governor elect took the oath and delivered his inaugural. Nothing was said about old territorial officers, but it is rumored they shortly abdicated.

Weather on Oregon on the isthmus, was fine, and the health excellent. The election excitement in Peru continued, and it is believed that Castillo will be re-elected. The cholera had disappeared at Guatemala. Hon. Beverly Clark, the new American minister, met with a friendly reception by the President of Guatemala.

The Nicaragua papers are filled with reports of an anticipated fresh invasion.

Further by the Steamer Canada.

HALIFAX, Aug. 25.—The Canada passed the steamer Halifax on the 15th instant. The steamer Kangaroo arrived on the 12th.

The files by the Canada contain the following additional news:

ENGLAND.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin intends to give a banquet on the 1st of September to the principal officials connected with the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable. The Lord Lieutenant will attend the banquet. A dispatch dated Valentia, Aug. 10th, received in London, says:

"Newfoundland has commenced the use and adjustment of their special instruments for speaking. Last night, at 15, we received our first message from the rate of forty per minute, perfectly. They are now sending usual letters for adjustment of instruments, and we have received from them the words, 'Repeat, please,' and 'please send slower for the present,' 'spit it in full.' They have also sent the signals for repeat frequently, proving that the receiving instruments are not yet adjusted with sufficient accuracy for them to get distinctly forward by this post the ship of signals by the company's instruments. The speed at which the letters come out seems faster than those at Keyham, and currents are apparently as strong."

A memorial to the colonial office on the necessity of conveying Australian mails by the Panama route was in circulation, receiving the signatures of the leading men in the colony.

Although all parties throughout England have become converts to the belief that the recent military demonstrations in Cherbourg, and generally throughout France, have a serious political significance, no special anxiety is occasioned, there being an assurance of adequate precautions on the part of the British government.

There is an increased feeling of security engendered by the news embraced in the three last East India mails, and more confidence now prevails than at any previous period of the year.

O. F. Ovsyarg & Co., of Hamburg, have failed for a large amount.

France.—The Paris conference, it is said, have taken up the question of the navigation of the Danube.

The returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash of thirty-three millions of francs.

It is currently reported that Marshal Rawdon had resigned the Governorship of Algiers, and will be replaced by Gen. de Salles.

General Plessier was to return to London on the 13th inst.

It is reported that the chiefs of Dimar, in Senegal, have petitioned for the protection of France.

SPAIN.—It appears certain that the Cortes will be dissolved on the return of the Queen of Spain to Madrid, and that the state of siege will be raised in all the Provinces which exist.

Fresh negotiations for the settlement of the Spanish and Mexican dispute will shortly commence.

AUSTRIA.—It is stated that there is an improved understanding between Austria and Russia.

A report prevails that the revolutionary committee of London have circulated by post numerous circulars in the Grand Duchy of Posen, inciting an insurrection.

PRUSSIA.—Unsatisfactory accounts have been received of the health of Prussia.

RUSSIA.—It is again reported that the American company have failed to raise the Russian vessels sunk at Sebastopol. Only one vessel has been raised—a Turkish steamer, which was so rotted as to be worthless.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.
New Orleans, Aug. 24.—During the past week there have been 312 deaths in this city from yellow fever. The number of deaths for the previous week was 266—so that there is an increase of 36.

The deaths in this city on Saturday by yellow fever were 78, being the largest number in any one day this season.

The fever rages mainly among those unacquainted.—The Howard Association is actively engaged in relieving sufferers.

Naval Intelligence.—Arrival of the San Jacinto.
The U. S. steamship San Jacinto, ex-flag ship of the East Indies squadron, arrived here yesterday. In coming up to the Navy Yard she fired a salute of fifteen guns in compliment to Commodore Conning of the Yard, which was returned with admirable sang froid by the North Carolina.

On the 24th of October, 1856, this little steamer left the berth where she now lies for Hong-Kong, in China. She is a screw steamer of the second class, was built in New York eight years ago and carries thirteen guns.

Consul to Havana.
From the Charleston Courier, 28th inst.
Arrival of a Slaver.

There reached our quarantine yesterday afternoon, a brig called the "Echo," having on board three hundred and six Africans. She was captured on the 21st inst. about P. M. off the north coast of Cuba, in latitude 23.30, longitude 80.20; by the U. S. Brig Dolphin, Lt. J. N. Maffitt Commanding.

The suspicions of the officers of the Dolphin were aroused by the brig hauling suddenly from the coast of Cuba, when chase was immediately made after her.—The names and ages of the prisoners are as follows:—Cyrus W. Plummer, of Providence, 24; Jacob Wright, of New York city, 26; William Sampson of Buffalo, N. Y., 27; Joseph Brooks, of Utica, N. Y., 23; William H. Cartha, of Albany, N. Y., 20; Adam Connell, of New York, 40; H. Stanley, of Penfield, N. Y., 23; William Herbert, of Newark, N. J., 18; Plummer was the instigator and leader of the mutiny.—Those who were their guinea were Plummer, Hall, Cartha, Herbert, and Burns, the latter still at large.

The Boston Herald, referring to their appearance in court says:

The prisoners, who are all Americans, are not a very forcible looking set of men. Plummer, the ringleader, has an evil eye, on close inspection of his aspect, but hardly any of them would be selected in a crowd as fit hangers for the "First Cow Book." They were captured in couples by their wrists, and the legs of each were chained together. Plummer had his coat off and a blue flannel shirt on. The remainder were decently dressed and all looked clean and in good health. They did not appear very anxious in regard to their condition, but during the time before the commissioner took his seat on the bench, they talked and laughed with each other as if the rattling of the chains upon their arms and legs was a rather pleasant joke.

As regards the murders and butchery on board the Junior nothing could be found in the annals of crime on the high seas. It appears from more detailed accounts that heretofore published that on the morning of Saturday, December 28th, 1857, early in the forenoon, about one o'clock, when the ship was under way, she was attacked by five men, led on by Cyrus Plummer, who shot the captain with a whaling gun. Three balls passed under his ribs and entered the side of the ship.—The captain sprang up in his berth and said, "My God, what is this?" Plummer replied, "God d— you, it is me! I mean the devil, by his hair and dragged him from his berth and called on the others to follow him with his hatchets. He struck him three or four times with his hatchet, and then let him fall on the floor. The mate was shot by a whaling gun in the hands of John Hall alias Wm. Payne, at the same time the captain was shot in his left chest, and three balls entered his left shoulder. He was stunned, but when he came to himself he called the steward, who was met at the door by Hall, who threatened to cut him down. He went into the second mate's berth and found him dressing himself. He had been shot also. The third mate was out of his berth on the deck, dying. He went to the captain's room and found himself stepping in blood, and being horrified at the nature of the crime, he called on the others to bring a light and found the captain lying on the floor dying. He got the captain's revolver and loaded it with the intention of shooting the ringleader. The mate found the ship on fire in the cabin and called for help to see how many were on his side.—Nobody came, and he told the mutineers to come and put out the fire, and he answered them with oaths and told him to come up on deck and they would see what he got a bung burner and went into the hold to get some water, and hoping to shoot the ringleader. He was two days without food or water. He had been in the hold five days when they made proposals to him to take the ship into port, and he accepted them.

The third mate had the boarding knife run through him several times, and when he came to himself he was at the second mate with another boarding knife. The mate caught the knife and bent the point over a board, when Cartha shot him in the breast with a pocket pistol. At this time I came on deck, saw the captain and third mate were dead, and the second mate wounded.—Between one and two o'clock Saturday morning all the foremast hands were shot, and the mutineers were on their berths and informed by the mutineers that the ship was in their possession, and that the captain and third mate were dead. The mutineers then made the other sailors come on deck and arm themselves to meet myself and the second mate. When we came on deck the second mate was seized and put in the forecastle, and Plummer set a watch over him. At this time there was a fire below, and the discharge of guns in the berths, and all hands except two at each hatch, were sent below to extinguish it. As soon as the fire was subdued, a reef tackle was bent on the captain's ankle, the body was hauled on deck, and then thrown overboard.

After these matters had been disposed of, Plummer ordered the ship to New York, he thinking that the steering for Cape Horn, but he was in fact heading for Lord Howe's Island. After this the ship was steered for Cape Howe, Australia, and made the land January 3, 1858. On the same day all hands were made to come on deck and throw overboard everything pertaining to the whaling voyage. The mutineers then broke out the stores in the ship and took all the stores. They then broke into the cabin and took everything that they could lay their hands on. Such articles as they wanted were kept and the rest thrown overboard.

The experience of the mate during the five days that he was in the hold must have been one of the most fearful ever encountered by a mortal. On the second day, when he had lost all hope from any other power, he prayed to God for water, and heard a sick moving on a cask in such a way that he thought there must be water in it. It was with great difficulty that he procured water, having to tear off his shirt collar, dip it into the water cask and suck it. By crawling about he found a cask of bread with the bung up, and extracted sustenance therefrom. He showed the bread to the effects of his wound. The wound was dressed, and his life was saved by the mutineers in order to save themselves from destruction. He consented to work the ship in order to save

his own life, and the ship for the owners. When these bloody murders were committed the Junior was about four hundred miles from Australia, off the Cape of Good Hope.

The crew